

been created and billions of dollars have been added into our economy.

Even as America experiences the longest period of economic growth in decades, there are still many disadvantaged urban and rural communities that are being left behind. One way of bringing economic development and prosperity to more Americans is through the SBIC program.

In fact, SBICs are such a powerful tool that the President's new economic initiatives for the distressed communities which he announced in his State of the Union Address is based on the solid framework of the SBIC program. Today's legislation answers the President's challenge and makes it easier for small businesses, especially in those targeted urban and rural areas, to access the capital that they need.

H.R. 68 ensures that the next Fedexes and AOLs of this country continue to have a fighting chance. The proposal is simple. By streamlining the process and increasing flexibility, SBICs will be able to creatively finance more businesses.

Recently we have also seen the SBIC program expand into new areas. Last year we witnessed the creation of two women-owned SBICs and the establishment of the first Hispanic-owned firm. The changes we are making today are part of an ongoing process that will enable us to provide creative financing to more small businesses more efficiently.

I am pleased once again to join the distinguished chairman in support of the proposed corrections, and I urge the adoption of this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. TALENT. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I simply would again encourage the House to concur in the Senate amendments to H.R. 68.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. TALENT) that the House suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment to the bill, H.R. 68.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. TALENT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous matter on H.R. 68.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

EDWARD N. CAHN FEDERAL BUILDING AND UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE

Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 751) to designate the Federal building and United States courthouse located at 504 Hamilton Street in Allentown, Pennsylvania, as the "Edward N. Cahn Federal Building and United States Courthouse," as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 751

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION.

The Federal building and United States courthouse located at 504 West Hamilton Street in Allentown, Pennsylvania, shall be known and designated as the "Edward N. Cahn Federal Building and United States Courthouse".

SEC. 2. REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the Federal building and United States courthouse referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Edward N. Cahn Federal Building and United States Courthouse".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. FRANKS) and the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. SHOWS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. FRANKS).

Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 751, as amended, the Federal building and United States courthouse in Allentown, Pennsylvania, as the Edward N. Cahn Federal Building and United States Courthouse.

Judge Cahn was born and raised in Allentown, Pennsylvania. It is said Judge Cahn was quite a basketball star where he was part of the Allentown High championship team in 1951. He went on to attend Lehigh University, and graduated magna cum laude in 1955. Judge Cahn was the first Lehigh University basketball player to score 1,000 points during his collegiate career.

After graduating from Yale Law School, Judge Cahn returned to the Lehigh Valley. He was in the United States Marine Corps Reserve until 1964, and active in private law practice until 1974.

In 1975 President Ford appointed Edward Cahn to Pennsylvania's Eastern District Federal Court. For the next 23 years, Judge Cahn fairly and expeditiously administered the law from the Federal bench in Allentown, Pennsylvania, the only judge in the Third Circuit to work out of the Allentown courthouse.

In 1993 Judge Cahn was appointed the court's chief judge until his retirement in December, 1998. This is a deserving honor to an exceptional jurist and a local Lehigh Valley hero. I support this bill, and encourage my colleagues to support it, as well.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SHOWS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 751 is a bill to designate the Federal building and United States courthouse in Allentown, Pennsylvania, as the Edward N. Cahn Federal Building and United States Courthouse.

Judge Cahn has been serving the citizens of Allentown, Pennsylvania, and Lehigh county for four decades. He is a native of Allentown, and attended Lehigh University. He graduated Magna Cum Laude in 1955. After graduating from Yale in 1958, Judge Cahn was admitted to the Lehigh County Court in 1959.

In 1975 President Ford nominated him for the Federal bench in Pennsylvania's Eastern District Court. Judge Cahn worked from the Federal bench for the next 23 years in Allentown. Throughout his long, distinguished legal career Judge Cahn was known for his attention to detail and his fairness. He has been a mentor to others, impressing on other lawyers that all cases are important and deserving of attention. It is very fitting that we acknowledge the outstanding contributions of Judge Cahn by designating the courthouse in Allentown, Pennsylvania, in his honor.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. FRANKS of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Allentown, Pennsylvania (Mr. TOOMEY).

Mr. TOOMEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge my colleagues to pass H.R. 751, a bill I introduced to name Allentown's Federal courthouse for retired Judge Edward N. Cahn.

Judge Cahn, as a native of Pennsylvania's Lehigh Valley, has honored our community with his service as a Federal judge and the determination he has brought to everything that he has done.

The outpouring of community support to name Allentown's courthouse after Judge Cahn has been substantial and bipartisan. Judges, prosecutors, defenders, corporate attorneys, civil lawyers, and many others have asked that Judge Cahn be honored with this distinction. His childhood friend and colleague, Judge Arnold Rappoport, once said, "Whether it's being captain of the basketball team at Lehigh University or being in the Marines, he has a pioneering will to achieve. The energy and drive never changed."

Judge Cahn served on the Federal bench for 23 years, including 5 years as